### New York Tribune First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials

-Advertisements

Stepher of the Audit Bureau of Circulations TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918

Owned and published daily by New York Tribine Inc., a New York Corporation. Ogden Reid, President; G. Vernor Rogers, Vice-President; Richard H. Lee Secretary; P. A. Suter, Treasurer, Address Tribina Building, 134 Nassau Street, New York, Telephone, Beckman 3000.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By Mail, including Postage ON THE UNITED STATES OUTSIDE OF GREATER NEW YORK
FIRST AND SECOND ZONES—Within 150 Miles of New York City.

CANADIAN RATES

AY \$11.00 \$8.00 \$23.00 \$1.00
9.00 \$5.00 \$2.55 1.40 \$5.00
FOREIGN RATES

AY \$24.00 \$12.50 \$6.50 \$2.25

18.00 9.50 \$5.00 \$1.75
7.60 \$4.00 \$2.25 \$85. Daily and Sunday Daily only Sunday only Osily and Sunday Daily only Sunday only

GUARANTEE
Tau can gurchase merchandise advertised in THE
TRIBUNE with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case THE TRIBUNE guerantees to pay year
money back upon request. No red tape. Ne quibbling.
We make good promptly if the advertiser does not.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

All rights of republication of all other matter herein see also reserved.

### Benediction

Never before has the President revealed himself so clearly. He speaks as one who moves rapidly toward the summit of a prodigious career. He will fast and his hands are ready to be out-

His followers will be deeply moved, and infidels not to be fascinated, astonished, even a little bit awed, by so much pure imperturbability in the petulant face of a jealous democracy.

To the august Senate that had been the House of Representatives that had been threatening to heckle him in public, to Democrats and Republicans, to all the mocracy, in short, he says:

Be calm. I go to prepare a peace for you-and for the whole world.

long address in which first he apportions merit and praise among those who won the war-fighters, workers, thinkers, greeting! men and women. There are then a few practical things to be spoken of. No plan of transition from war to peace has emerged. Therefore, the problems of socalled reconstruction will have to be left to the quick resourcefulness of the people. in their own interests. There is no plan about the railroads, either. Mr. Mc-Adoo's finance plans are sound and Mr. Lane's scheme for settling unskilled labor on the land is excellently recommended to the consideration of the Con-

casion to say why it is the paramount duty of the President of the United States to go to Paris? It is very simple. The Allied governments, having accepted his "bases of peace," namely the fourteen conditions, now "very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application."

The American people have very reacounsel in the same way, and yet there is no interpretation of such vital points among the fourteen as "freedom of the seas" and "equality of trade." There is, the appearance of a new German Ausindeed, no settled, no authoritative definition of what Mr. Wilson means by a league of nations; yet he believes that he goes to Europe, over the protest of his people, to interpret the "principles and purposes" of this country.

It will be said that he could not define his objectives publicly without em- an actual gainer through the war. barrassing or limiting discussion at the Peace Conference, but if that be true one of his fourteen points goes down, namely, the one which stipulates for "covenants of peace openly arrived at." Shall the principles of perfect peace at last be defined in secret?

But Mr. Wilson is impatient with those their populations are sympathetic. who are continually requiring definitions tions with principles. Its attitude toward his errand in Europe cannot be altered by criticism or analogy, for it is state would be about as large as Misan emotional attitude. This is revealed souri and would have a population equal fully in the exhortation at the end, which to New York's and Ohio's. reads:

May. that in the delicate tasks

of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and pur-

poses of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and the difficulty

of the duty I am undertaking.

I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities.

I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose

of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlement which

I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated governments. I shall count upon your friendly counte-

nance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of

me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we

I shall make my absence as brief as pos-

shall have to deal.

He will be available for any counsel or service desired of him. He does not suggest that he will be accessible to the aid and counsel of the Senate.

And so the President of the United What will come of it he himself does not know. The faithful think it will make him President of the United States of the World.

#### Hail and Home Again!

It was a good welcome that the city gave to its fighting men returned on the Mauretania, and all we can say is that it did not begin to express the affection and pride that are in our hearts. It was a cheerful show, as was right. "Home again!" brings a choke to one's throat, but the heart drums with an elation that -reach it unassisted. His gaze is stead- will not down. Our men are as glad and joyous to be back as we are to have

In a sense this city is the national port of entry for these men, and we hope and it is impossible for the agnostics that soon measures will be taken to provide for more formal greetings. Is a parade of every returning shipload too large an order? We don't feel at all sure that it is, considering how much patriotism and gratitude the city has to express! None of our emotions had a raging at his neglect of its powers, to chance for utterance when our men sailed away. They have been bottled up a good while now. Why not give them every chance for expression?

What we have in mind is a far-look people that had been demanding to be ing programme of welcome laid out told his imperative reasons for going in | in cooperation with the War Departperson to Europe, to the American de- ment. There should be signals to announce every arrival. There should be just as many parades, formal and informal, as possible. All that is needed is organization and leadership. Let Mayor This meaning comes at the end of a Hylan and his committee lead, and the entire city will follow.

Meantime, to all who came yesterday, the city's welcome and our hearts'

### Smashing Bismarck's Empire

Kurt Eisner, the provisional head of below zero. the Bavarian Republic, seems to be manœuvring to detach Bavaria from the German Empire. In so doing he re- new wireless receiver, announced last mares and every year he got the first prize flects the popular dislike and distrust week, the invention is still to remain a He also belonged to all the lodges and was of Prussia which Bavarians made no secret for some time to come. The pubbones about avowing, even up to the outbreak of the war. It is probably Washington, and from a government vention at Denver, and made the round trip also his aim to secure better terms for | bureau, that the announcement came | with Mrs. Boggs. He also went to Chicago Bavaria by going to Paris and asking several years ago that wireless would during the World's Fair. He had an uncle

states and the rest of the German Em- a general in the army. But tree-fed And now may he not welcome the oc- pire has not been a highly congenial wireless failed to grow. The South Germans are a more natural, simple and amiable folk than the Prussians or the Low Germans of the Baltic and North Sea coasts. They were never militaristic until the Prussian drillmaster took them in hand, after 1871. In 1866 they sided with Austria against Prussia. Leopold, the denosed King of Bavaria, is said to carry in his body a Prussian bullet-a memento of one of the one-sided battles in which the sonably been desiring their President's Prussians overwhelmed the ludicrously unprepared Bayarians.

It would not be strange if Bavaria's separatist policy met with encouragement at Paris. The Allies have to face trian state, anxious to federate with other German states. To permit German Austria to enter the old German Empire would more than recoun Germany for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, Posen, part or all of West Prussia and part or all of Schleswig. Territorially and in population, Germany would be

Allied policy contemplates a weakening of Prussia, the real plague spot in Germany. That policy would be promoted by the detachment of the South German states from the Bismarckian empire. German Austria is strongly Roman Catholic. So is Bavaria. These two units would constitute a homogeneous state. They are contiguous and

German Austria will have an area of and textual certitudes. His mind func- about 40,000 square miles and a population of about 8,000,000. Bavaria has an area of 30,000 miles, and in 1910 had a population of 6,778,291. A combination

Würtemberg and Baden lie between Bavaria proper and the Bavarian Palatinate on the west bank of the Rhine. I now hope, gentlemen of the Congress, They might be willing to join a South German confederation. Würtemberg is I shall have to perform on the other side | Protestant. Baden has a Catholic majority, although the former reigning them. house was Protestant. Were these four states to combine and pursue an anti-Prussian policy Prussia's influence in Central Europe would sink to what it used to be before the days of Frederick the Great. For Hanover, Oldenburg, the free cities and perhaps even the Rhine province would naturally seek to break away from a weak and discredited Prussia.

work. His justification is that a Ger- praise.

man empire under Prussian hegemony has been a chastly failure. It has not brought the South German peoples either security or free development. Prussian megalomania has landed all the German states, north or south, on the brink of ruin. Why, then, retain a political relation which has been a curse and a liability?

Bavaria is not as hated in the world to-day as Prussia is. By repudiating Prussianism she may win back in part the respect of neutrals and enemies. That is the Eisner logic. It is also a logic which fits in with Allied interests. Prussia has been a bandit nation for centuries. Anything that limits her power for evil in the future is a contribution to the peace of the world. .

### A True American Career

The career of Major Straight will be for long an inspiration to the typical American boy who fights to win. His was a rare and conspicuous combination of States sets forth on an unlimited errand. | ability, personality and character. He was fitted naturally for high leadership in his nation.

> Does chance help make such men? It is an old query that can never be answered. But it is easy to see how the material out of which Major Straight made his career might for another man I'd like to stick with you, old scouts, but have been sheer waste. He was in Japan and China with his parents for a number of years as a boy. It was through his learning the East and its tongues then that he gained the interest and the foundation upon which his whole future was built. The American eagerness to live, our national will to learn and to achieve, were of his fibre. For such, failure is unthinkable.

Of his idealism and high purpose of mind and spirit his final sacrifice is a fit monument. In mourning his death we can be deeply thankful for his example of devoted patriotism and proud, indeed, that of such youth is America.

#### The New Gasolene

A high degree of skepticism greets for freedom. the rather sensational announcement from Washington of a new motor fuel. There seems a fair regularity in announcements of this sort. The motorowning public well recalls the optimistic predictions made a year or two ago on the basis of the new "cracking process." which was to make great reductions in the price. The results to date are not The present discovery is vouched for by army officials, and, according to the statements given out, the new fuel can be produced in quantity at one-half the cost of gasolene, is to give more mileage a gallon, greater speed, less heating (therefore less use of oil), less wear and tear on the cylinders. It is "almost scentless and tasteless, and gives no odor from the exhausts." It will also start with the temperature

All this is very cheering if true. But, like the "revolutionary" discovery of a | in town. He had seven beautiful white lic will not forget that it was from grow on trees, as it were. That great who had been to Europe. The union between the South German discovery made its author famous and

> The silence which greeted our 1,200 wounded who arrived on the troopship Northern Pacific yesterday is a shame to the city that must not occur again. We do not know who was to blame. General March has said that our men are not to be sneaked back. Was the news to be had for the asking? If so, where was the Mayor's committee? If not, let us make it clear to the War Department that New York City holds it a high honor to receive our fighting men; that all are welcome, gloriously welcome, none more so than those who bear wounds, and that we wish a chance to say what we feel to all. There must be a system arranged by which every troopship will have its greeting. The people are ready and anxious to join in. Only let them be told. The episode of yesterday must be the last of its kind.

The Subway Sun brings the message to women employed by the Interborough that there will still be work for them when the men come back from war. A similar message has gone from the Railroad Administration offices in Washington to the 100,000 women added to the payrolls of the American railroads since the United States entered the war.

Further evidence that the war is over comes from Washington in the announcement that the building of postoffices is to be resumed. The Treasury Department has just advertised for bids for Federal buildings in thirty-seven communities.

There is nothing "chinafied" about the record of Chica in the United War Work campaign. Dr. John R. Mott, who directed the international drive for funds for the comfort of Allied fighting men, announces that the upward of a million dollars contributed by the Chi-

### A Judicial Borrower

The Walnut Ridge, Gas. Blade The judge has just finished necessary boodwork in his house that a good deal of

## SHOES & SHIPS & SEALING WAX

#### GOODBY TO THE 'PLANES

I'm leaving the factory, gents, an revoir, To tackle the job which I handled before The Kaiser ran wild and all of us who Could not get to France with the rest of the crew

Found work that was then most essen-

You gave me a place right away in your And taught me to soak with a talented

whang The parts of an airplane together, though .

Was surely one heluva green, clumsy And loafing at noontimes, I soon under-

The stuff you were made of, and men, it was good! You taught me a lesson I'll never forget

stood

The pleasures of honest production, and

I love every brick, every inch of the

I can't. It's this way; the wife and the kiddo can

More dough than I carn or you're willing to lend. But if, unexpected, at some future day,

The stream of Prosperity trickles my I'm coming back here on the run, to

apply For work building trolley cars bound for the sky LESLIE ALAN TAYLOR.

Let those who do not believe in Providence hide their heads. Look what and who is now being visited upon Holland because she did not join in the great war

#### BACK HOME STUFF! Undertaker Enoch Boggs.

Undertaker Enoch Boggs was a very silent man. He had a wry neck and chewed fine cut. At funerals he used to sit up on the hearse seat with black Charlie Robison,

the driver, and nod all the way to Cemetery

Hill. Mrs. Boggs was a great hand to call on the sick. She was a Lewis and came from Purdy. They had one son, Archie Boggs, who was the town dude. He came back from Marietta College the first year with a spotted bulldog.

He had his hair parted in the middle and were a tiny little cap with a long visor far back on his head and had peg-top trousers. Dunk Devac told around town that when Archie passed the hitching rack in front of Wye's harness shop two horses broke

Undertaker Boggs had the finest horses at the equine exhibit at the county fair. a great man to march in parades. He was a delegate to the Pythian con-

Every time Undertaker Boggs went away to lodge conventions there used to be stories circulated around town. Folks said he went on sprees and that Mrs. Boggs went along to take care of him. Miss Tish Young was in Cincinnati once and said she saw Undertaker Boggs staggering along the street. Nobody ever saw him take a drink back home, and he signed the pledge under Evangelist Sam Jones back in '82.

### We'd Feel Triumphant

F. F. V.—Ere you drop this into the ever yawning basket, stop to consider if you could be assailed by a guiltier feeling than that which you feel when after you have lifted all the change off the tray in a restaurant, you pass your waiter and hear his cordial "Thank you." BENNEFF.

began he furnished himself with an tachment, having received a lawful comalibi by taking a trip to Norway.

### The Wildcats

To the Editor of The Tribune, Sir: I note that several times you have referred to the 30th Division as the Wild-

cat Division, although this is well known be a mistake. The 81st Division is the Wildcat Division, so called from a road running through Camp Jackson, where the 81st Division was trained.

There was a long and interesting account in your paper of their arrival in England last August. It seems a pity not to make this correction before the return of the 30th Division, as, no matter what their name may be, we are gloriously proud of them and will prove this when they return. New York, Nov. 28, 1918.

L. O. R. [The 30th Division has adopted the nickname of the Old Hickory Division.

### It Does Seem Strange

It is a wonder that somebody hasn't yet suggested that we discard the Fahrenheit thermometer because it is the invention of a German. In this connection "The Buffalo Courier" points out some strange anomnese is twelve times the quota assigned alies. In all English speaking countries the Fahrenheit thermometer (German) is in universal use; in Germany they use the Reaumur (the French instrument); in France they use the Celsus (Swedish), and in Russia they use the Leslie (English).

# The End of the Draft

Why the Local Boards Can Best Handle the Return of Soldiers to Civilian Life

By Henry W. Taft

BRITISH publicist has recently said | any difficulty in making the local exemp-A that the two miracles of the war tion districts the basis for the formation were the raising of an army of over of such units; and if this were done it 3,000,000 men in America and the successful would become an easy matter for the militransportation across the ocean of more tary authorities to reverse the process by than two-thirds of that force.

The greater part of our army was raised | the local boards and to return them to those by compulsory draft, under which over 3,-000,000 of young men were taken from civil life and moulded into a military force, and this was done without a suggestion of disorder and almost without a trace of discontent. In a republic, where enforced military service is always a delicate subject to deal with, the achievement of the United States was remarkable, and could only have been successful by the exercise of a high degree of statesmanlike prevision. The result obtained should not now be marred by a failure to enact legislation under which our soldiers may be promptly and satisfactorily returned to civil life, whence they

#### Neighborhood Action

The fundamental idea on which the selective service system was based was that it should be administered in small localities by local boards composed of civilians who were neighbors of the registrants. It was carefully arranged that their proceedings should not have a militaristic aspect, and a too drastic administration of the law was guarded against by providing for appeals to the district board and to the President. Registrants were made to feel that it was their neighbors who were to determine whether they ought to be put into the service of their country, and that they were to be guided by principles of justice, and equality. While the army was created by means of the Federal power, the exercise of that power was not accompanied by offensive evidences of centralized militarism. In considering the subject, the following facts should be borne in mind:

(1) Local boards, through long experience under the successive drafts, have generally come to be very efficient. The power which they have exercised has given to them a sense of responsibility and a pride in the performance of their duties, and they are now generally regarded with respect. They have taken a pride in the registrants of their districts and frequently have gathered them together for mutual expressions of good will, even organizing escorts for registrants starting for the training camps. The mutual feelings of friendship and confidence thus engendered have naturally not ended with the departure of the men to the front, and upon their return will revive say that by the addition of very little mawith increased fervor and pride.

### Reversing the Process

(2) It seems to be assumed that the enlisted men should receive their discharge as near as possible to the place of their induction. To carry out this idea, a rear- able for that purpose. Finally the legal rangement of the army will become necessary so as to make military units with ref- for gratuitous legal advice which many of erence to the residence of the men com- the discharged men will undoubtedly reposing them. There would not seem to be quire.

these same men upon their discharge. They not only frequently have personal acquaintance with the men, but the questionnaires are kept on file for ready reference and show facts in relation to the registrants which it ought not to be necessary for some other board to reexamine. Furthermore, the local boards better than any one else know the industrial needs of their respective localities, and they can readily determine many questions arising in relation therete before the process of discharge from the army becomes complete. In this connection it would also be quite possible to associate with each local board a representative of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, who would be equipped with a comprehensive industrial survey of the country and could

useful in assisting discharged men in

which they received the enlisted men from

boards for ultimate discharge. As the local

boards had to deal with the sometime dis-

agreeable duty of inducting men into the

army, it would be quite appropriate that

they should be concerned with the more

gracious task of returning them to civil life,

(3) The local boards, having become effi-

cient in dealing with the men inducted from

their neighborhoods, could more easily and

effectively than any other agency, deal with

Industrial Problems

### obtaining employment. Machinery Available

(4) There are other advantages in the above suggestions which would tend to obviate some difficulties which have attended the enforcement of some of our war measures. I refer particularly to the war risk insurance law. The working of this law. particularly in relation to allotments, has been far from satisfactory and has caused much complaint. It would have been better if Congress had provided at the local boards for some official charged with the duty of requiring each registrant, upon being inducted into the army, to make the allotment of his pay provided for under the law, and of assisting him in taking out insurance. As a matter of fact, this was all attended to in the camps and in many cases the results were far from satisfactory. It is not necessary here to go into the causes for this dissatisfaction, but it is enough to chinery at the local boards they could deal with all matters of insurance and allotments promptly and efficiently. Physical examinations will also be necessary, and the existing medical boards in the local board district could be readily made availadvisory boards could also be resorted to

## Restored to Duty

(G. C. M. O. 183.) GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS, NO. 183. WAR DEPARTMENT.

B EFORE a general court-martial which convened at Camp. Code. N 17, 1918, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 143. Headquarters 34th Division, Camp | BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF Cody, N. Mex., May 23, 1918, of which Lieut, Col. Albert H. Hollingworth, 134th Infantry, was president; Capt. James R. OFFICIAL: Murphy, 133rd Infantry, judge advocate, and Lieut, Ben D. Wood, Signal Corps, National Army, assistant judge advocate, was

arraigned and tried-Private Percy R. Starks, 3rd Training Company, Casual Detachment,

Charge I. "Violation of the 64th Article Specification 1. "In that Percy R. Starks, Wilhelm admits that before the war | private, 3rd Training Company, Casual De-

> mand from Edgar F. Frick, first lieutenant, 135th Infantry, his superior officer, to go out to drill, did, at Camp Cody, New Mexwilfully disobey the same." Specification 2. "In that Percy R. Starks. private, 3rd Training Company, Casual De- be appropriate.

tachment, having received a lawful command from Edgar F. Frick, first lieutenant, 135th Infantry, his superior officer, to go out a motto with "pep." I feel sure that out to drill, did at Camp Cody, New Mex- The Tribune will help to fill this lack, ico, on or about the 5th day of June, 1918, From my husband, serving with the United wilfully disobey the same. Charge II .- "Violation of the 96th Ar-

ticle of War"

Specification .- "In that Percy R. Starks, private, 3rd Training Company, Casual Detachment, did, at Camp Cody, New Mexico, on or about the 3rd day of June, 1918, tion to the prejudice of good order and his blouse lest he finds something for them military discipline."

To which the accused pleaded: To Specification 1, Charge I, "Not guilty."

To Specification 2, Charge I, "Not guilty." To Charge I, "Not guilty." To the Specification, Charge II, "Not guilty.

To Charge II, "Not guilty." FINDINGS

Of Specification 1. Charge I, "Guilty," Of Specification 2, Charge I, "Guilty." Of Charge I, "Gullty." Of the Specification, Charge II, "Guilty," Of Charge II, "Guilty."

SENTENCE "To be shot to death by musketry." Sentence concurred in by two-thirds of the court

The case is forwarded by the convening

at hard labor during the period of his F. G. MAULDIN. Brigadier General, N. A., Commanding.

The record of trial having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon: In the foregoing case of Private Percy R.

Starks, 3d Training Company, Casual Detachment, the findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Starks will be reduty WOODROW WILSON. THE WHITE HOUSE.

22 August, 1918 WAR: PEYTON C. MARCH. General, Chief of Staff.

PETER C. HARRIS Acting The Adjutant General, WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINT-ING OFFICE: 1918.

# Are You a Pelican?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I remember when our first army was being transported to France and we awoke to the fact that it was going unchristened by any intimate endearing name ico, on or about the 4th day of June, 1918, that The Tribune gave gladly of its columns, which the people filled with suggestions for names which they thought would

> The food administration, I understand, finds itself, after all these months, with-States naval forces abroad, comes this suggestion for a motto, "Don't be a pelican." A "pelican" is well known in the navy as

being a gluttonous sailor who always manages to be the first to get his "chow," who eats twice his share, not caring whether his messmates receive their full share or have in his possession certain seditious not; who shirks his work at every opportubooks and literature designed for distribu- nity, goes around with his hands tucked in to do. The sailor who is admonished by his mates not to be a "pelican" knows just what

My husband saw a more universal appeal in the phrase. Since it has become so popular among the sailors, which is a pretty good test for the snappiness of a phrase, cannot it be applied equally well to the civilian population? A pelican would mean a person who eats greedily, observing none of the requests made by the food adminis- Of blood that must be shed. tration, who shirks all of the duties of subscription for the Liberty loans and war service drives, etc.

If a negative motto is not wanted the little accusing phrase, "Are you a pelican?" could be substituted. (Mrs. Wm. A.) MARY W. KENDALL.

New London, Conn., Nov. 29, 1918.

record of trial is forwarded for action | made with the people, now that the war is our umbrella, borrowed during the last blowing too harshly on their cheeks, only recommended that the sentence be com- as soon as practicable. The neat little Eisner is trying to undo Bismarck's rain, we could not say too much in his to find that what really pleases them is to muted to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture, pink stamp that used to carry our letters. The victory of all pay and allowances, and confinement , would be much more popular.

## Bursted Bubble

By Grace Ellery Channing

71TH the departure of President Wilson to Europe bursts one of the bright bubbles of historic fiction, and a people of a hundred millions is relieved from one portion of the indictment under which it has lain for four and a half years

The charge against us has been not only that for two years and a half we proved mentally and spiritually incompetent to grasp the issues of a war which was burning up the world and into which we have eventually flung "all we are and have," but it has been generally accepted the world over that it was we, the American people, who held back our idealistic President from plunging us into the fray. Over here, it is true, there was one time a slogun which served as the basis of an election campaign (Don Marquis suggests that General Leonard Wood may now be murmuring it. to Theodore Roosevelt), "He kept us out of war!" But "over there" the legend is read differently and runs, "They kept him out

The one excuse or explanation offered for our belated entrance has always been that eloquently restated by "The Times" in its editorial of pesterday, namely, that a nation sunk in prejudices and precedents, and (in spots) "contentedly feeding on the husks of pacifism" could not be roused to a vision of its duty. Throughout that memorably painful period, we are told, Mr. Wilson, "combining a long patience with iron resolution," and "careless of the censure of Hotspurs, labored and waited for the unification of national sentiment with forbearance, with wisdom, with a matchless penetration of the causes of division" (suppose this means Germans), while behind the shelter of Great Britain's fleet and the sacrificial armies of France, Britain, Italy and Belgium we grew a national soul and will. Then, and not till then, did or could the conscientious head of a representative government of the people by the people presume to dispose of the destinies of that people in war.

Nobody will deny that Mr. Wilson waited, and it is on record how he labored; for that we do not have to take anybody's after-the-event opinion or narrative; it is all down in Mr. Wilson's own typewritten word. There let it remain for the moment, for, though the war is said to be over, peace is not as yet.

But this, as "The Times" tells it, is the legend for which all Europe and even some Americans-"fell" when, immediately after April 8, it began everywhere to be disseminated and Mr. Wilson's liberated sympathies were at last free to be communicated to the public in all their ardor This is also the legend which it has never been permissible for humble Americans publicly to assail since that fateful April date made us all soldiers under one commander in chief. To-day Mr. Wilson himself destroys it for all time with one swift autocratic gesture.

For four years and a half ago we were told and believed, he could not lead us to France because the mandate which alone could justify him was lacking a unification of national sentiment. To-day Mr Wilson goes to France-Mr. Wilson goes to the peace conference, his own chosen delegate, in spite of a unification of national sentiment amounting (it is "The Times" who says it), to "a very general if not substantially unanimous," disapproval of his going. Never at its worst moment worry Mr. Wilson? Does it delay him? Is he showing any signs of stopping to laber with us now, of waiting? It is the same American people and the same Mr. Wilson; only the iron resolution points now

Mr. Wilson goes to France, and with him goes much more than the shattering of a legend. Henceforth Europe will understand as well as we that, whatever kept Mr. Wilson out of war, it was not the American people, since Mr. Wilson himself furnishes the absolute proof that the American people can keep him out of nothingnot even by the unification of a national sentiment raised to the point of "substan-

tial unanimity." Truly, as "The Times" says, there are times when we do "seem not to be a people." Perhaps that is why Mr. Wilson has stopped taking mandates from us.

### Entirely Welcome, George (From The Chicago Tribune

George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, thanks the publishers of the United States for their adherence to self-imposed rules of censorship. This is refreshing from a journalist who has never learned that the first principle of newspapering is this: not what to print, but what not to print.

Mr. Creel's chief accomplishments have been to wield censorship over a fraternity that has forgotten more about patriotic self-suppression than he ever knew, and to give an official approval to news and photographs so apparently faked that no accredited newspaper correspondent could have been deceived into sponsoring them. Well, goodby, George. Take keer o' yer-

### Wartime FLING the flag to the skies.

But not with vacant eyes, Not just with giddy cries For those gay stripes of red Fling the flag to the skies, But not in the smug surmise That those stars and their blue Prove Heaven fights for you: Heaven fights for the true. Think not that without pain-Once and again and again! -The world is free: Victory cometh not vicariously. Lightening be in thine hand And knowledge in thine eye. Straightly and firmly stand,

That without let or shame You dure at last to ask in His own name

So live, so fight, so die,

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG

authority with the following remarks papering might be done. He borrowed Pink Preferred to Purple Treating 'Em Rough In the foregoing case of Private Percy R. Dock Brewer's saw and Smith's hammer. From The Rassas City Journal Starks, Training Company No. 3, Casual De-Pho Columbus, S. C., State icked up a few nails and did a first class The Postoffice Department should not Tank riding is now the fashionable Lontachment, the sentence is approved and the overlook the fact that a great hit could be Head high: job, Both saw and hammer have been re- | don sport. Oh, these women! You shield turned. If the judge would only return and shelter them and prevent the air from under the 48th Article of War. It is over, by retiring the purple postage stamp